

TWO YEARS FOR THE DUKE. CONVICTED AND SENTENCED BY THE TRIBUNAL OF THE SEINE.

DRAMATIC CIRCUMSTANCES ATTEND THE TRIAL OF THE YOUNG ORLEANSIST—A POPULAR OUT- BREAK SUPPRESSED BY THE POLICE.

Paris, Feb. 12.—The Duke of Orleans, son of the Count and Countess of Paris, who came to Paris last week with the avowed intention of enlisting in the French Army, and who was then arrested on a charge of violating the law, was again arraigned before the Tribunal of the Seine to-day. He was adjudged guilty of violating the law and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

The court-room was crowded with spectators who had gathered to watch the proceedings against the young Duke. When the prisoner was arraigned the crowd broke out with loud cries for the army, the Duke of Orleans and the Republic. They became so demonstrative that the gendarmes were compelled to clear the room.

During the hearing in the court the Duke of Orleans asked his counsel not to defend him. He said that he had learned in exile to honor the magistracy and respect its decisions. It continued by the court, he was sure of acquittal at the hands of 200,000 conscripts of his class, who were more fortunate than he had been, and who were able to serve their country.

When the public prosecutor urged that the Duke was undoubtedly guilty and that he had been taken flagrante delicto there were murmurs in the audience, and the president threatened to clear the court.

The counsel for the defendant declared that the Duke's act was the result of a generous impulse and would be an honor to him throughout his life. He hoped that in the hour of danger France would have many such children to defend her. This sentiment was greeted with applause. The counsel further contended that the law imposing military service upon all Frenchmen nullified the law relating to the exile of the princes.

Before judgment was announced the Duke addressed the court in his own behalf. He said: "I came to France to serve as a common soldier. I have nothing to do with politics, which only concern my father, whose obedient son and faithful servant I am. I knew that by entering France I rendered myself liable to the law, but that knowledge did not stop me. I love my country and wish to serve her. I am guilty of no crime."

After the sentence had been pronounced a thousand persons invaded the advocates' robing-room. Many of them were monarchists, and shouted "Long live the Duke of Orleans." Their shouts were met with counter cries of "Down with the Duke of Orleans." "Long live the Republic!" The guards were powerless to restore order.

The Duke will be allowed to remain in the Conciergerie Prison for a few weeks before being removed to jail. The Government grants him this concession in order to give him an opportunity to appeal from the sentence of the court.

The Count of Paris, who is the Spanish mail Charles, is a prisoner in the Conciergerie. He was arrested on the 12th inst. and is now in the Conciergerie. He is a prisoner in the Conciergerie. He is a prisoner in the Conciergerie.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION. ITS REPORT TO BE LAID BEFORE THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TO-DAY.

London, Feb. 12.—The report of the special commission appointed to investigate the charges made by "The Times" against the Parnell members of the house of commons will probably be laid on the table in the House to-morrow. The report is practically unanimous, though Judge Day, who differs with the majority, is of opinion that the evidence is not sufficient to justify the charges.

THE CORINTH CANAL ABANDONED. Athens, Feb. 12.—The Corinth Canal Company has dissolved.

MEASURES AGAINST THE SOCIALISTS. Berlin, Feb. 12.—The socialist law, having been originally enacted with a time limit, expires on September 30 next. As the bill that was to replace it was defeated, the Government will be without this

TOPICS BEFORE PARLIAMENT.

THE PORTUGUESE PAPERS TO BE MADE PUBLIC SOON.

MR. GLADSTONE COMMENTS UPON THE QUEEN'S SPEECH—COERCION NOT THE CAUSE OF IRISH PROSPERITY.

London, Feb. 12.—In the House of Commons to-day Sir James Fergusson, Under Secretary for the Foreign Office, stated that the papers concerning the Anglo-Portuguese dispute relative to territory in Southwest Africa would soon be presented to Parliament. They would serve to largely dispel the misapprehension which is causing the hostile feeling now being manifested against the English by the Portuguese. The relations between the British and Portuguese governments, he said, are friendly. Portugal had suggested arbitration of the questions in dispute, but England was of the opinion that the subject was not one for arbitration.

Sir James also stated that the Government had not yet considered the invitation extended by Switzerland to England to take part in the proposed Labor Conference to be held at Bern.

The address in reply to the Queen's speech was moved in the House of Commons this afternoon by Mr. Thomas Rye, and was seconded by Lord Brooke. Mr. Gladstone spoke during the debate on the address. He referred to the Anglo-Portuguese dispute, and said he regretted that a conflict had arisen with Portugal, England's old ally, but that the present matter was a case for action, and it was better that action should be prompt.

Mr. Gladstone, referring to the arrangements that have been made between Germany, Great Britain and the United States. It was a good example of what could be done by a temperate resort to pacific ways. He regretted that the address did not mention the position of Crete and Armenia. If the Porte pursued a reactionary policy in Crete, it must end in a severe reaction on the part of the Government.

Touching Ireland, he denied that the project of a conference which prevailed there was due to coercion. The state of affairs existing there arose chiefly from the improved agricultural condition of the country. He hoped the Local Government measure would be considered in a liberal spirit. If the proposals of the bill were niggardly the effect would be to produce new materials for agitation. He commended the Queen's speech as silent on the subjects of reforms in the County Councils, the Education and the Poor Law.

Mr. W. H. Smith, the Conservative leader in the House, assured Mr. Gladstone that the Liberal Government would not be in a hurry to restore justice to the State and the Empire. It was certain that the Liberal Government would not be in a hurry to restore justice to the State and the Empire. It was certain that the Liberal Government would not be in a hurry to restore justice to the State and the Empire.

RELIGIOUS RIOTING IN CANADA. A FATAL COLLISION IN ALABAMA.

Ottawa, Feb. 12 (special).—Scenes of excitement in the House of Commons to-day marked the discussion of the recent religious riots in Hull. Mr. Charlton, a Protestant member, rose to a question of privilege, to interpellate the Government, and was at once ruled out of order by Mr. Ombudette, the speaker. After a preliminary skirmish he succeeded in getting a hearing.

He called the attention of the Government to a thousand men of Hull, shouting, hooting and yelling at a small band of devoted women evangelists, who in dire peril of murder were rescued by their faithful guards at the risk of their lives. He denounced the danger to civil and religious liberty in such a riot, and asked the Government to take steps to stop the spread of fanaticism before it gets beyond control. He declared that unless the spirit illustrated at Hull is checked soon there will be an end of public worship for Protestants in the Province of Quebec, except at the pleasure of the mob. The only way to deal with such outbreaks was to put them down promptly and mercilessly.

The House here began to show symptoms of suppressed excitement. Sir John Macdonald rose, and in tones very different from the conciliatory and diplomatic language he ordinarily uses, denounced Mr. Charlton as posing as a champion of a creed, and as a champion of stirring up religious hatred. He declared that the Dominion Government could not interfere. It was purely a Provincial matter. The Province of Quebec could order out its militia if it found it necessary, and those who were interested must go to the Provincial Government. He again commented severely on Mr. Charlton's pretensions.

Mr. Charlton rose to speak again and was refused permission, on points of order, by the speaker, the House being in a tumultuous state. Peter Mitchell rose and stood his ground, contending for his right to speak without committing himself to any party. He was finally ruled out of order. Mr. Charlton then rose and said that he was not a member of the House, and that he was not a member of the House.

IN COLLISION WITH A SLEEPING WILKIE. London, Feb. 12.—The British ship Ocean, Captain Pearce, from Calcutta, December 15 for Rotterdam, was spoken in latitude 36 north longitude 40 west, and had her false stem and damaged her copper by a collision with a sleeping wile.

THE CHESS MATCH AT HAVANA. Havana, Feb. 12.—The twenty-first game in the championship match was opened by Tschigorin to-day, the Russian selecting the King Lopez. Gambier was in splendid form and at once turned the tables upon his adversary by proceeding with a splendidly connected attack, in course of which he sacrificed a piece. The game now was of an exciting nature, and Gambier improved his position. He regained his piece and when the game had to be adjourned at 10 o'clock this player was a pawn to the good.

Tschigorin received a number of congratulatory messages from Europe to-day, a Cuban reporter having

A MAD MARRIAGE INDEED. DOUGLAS GREEN HAS TOO MANY WIVES.

HE SAILS WITH GIDDY MRS. M'RAE AND HIS WALL-ST. FIRM IS DISSOLVED.

The dissolution of the firm of Green & Bateman was announced at the Stock Exchange about noon yesterday. Nothing in the notice indicated an unusual reason, but it was well understood in Wall Street that the recent matrimonial enterprise of Douglas Green, the head of the firm, had led to his retirement. The fact of his marriage at Old Point Comfort last week with Mrs. Alice Snell-McRae was published yesterday morning, and the announcement of the dissolution followed. Before the announcement was confirmed Mr. Green and Mrs. McRae had taken passage for Europe on the North German Lloyd steamship Lahn. The chronology of the occurrences in this domestic scandal may be of use in future legal complications. Commander Bateman and Charles E. Coon, the remaining partners of the firm, said that the first knowledge of the marriage which they received was accidental. On Monday they charged Mr. Green with the offence, and gave him the opportunity of denying the marriage or retiring from the firm. According to their story, Mr. Green treated the matter lightly, but finally admitted that the marriage had taken place. He at once signed an agreement to retire from the firm, in which he authorized Mr. Bateman to settle his interest. The last interview between the partners was at Commander Bateman's house on Tuesday night, and from there Mr. Green probably went directly to the steamship.

There are cynical people in Wall Street who are of the opinion that the delay in announcing the dissolution was to give Mr. Green an opportunity to escape to Europe with his bride. Some of his relatives in Georgia came to this city as soon as they were apprized of the facts, and on Tuesday they consulted General Roger A. Pryor in regard to bringing a suit to inquire about the bridegroom's sanity. The papers were being prepared, but the application was not made yesterday, because a commitment was rendered impossible by the sailing of the Lahn. It seems probable, therefore, that if Mr. Green should be arrested on his arrival at Southampton he would return to this country to be placed in a lunatic asylum instead of a jail. There is little chance, however, that his bride will be so rudely interrupted.

Douglas Green, who is not over thirty-six years old, was born in Savannah, where his father was a wealthy cotton factor. He inherited a fortune of about \$200,000, and immediately came to New York and contributed, it is said, \$100,000 to establish the firm of Green & Bateman, which was formed in October, 1877. He married about 1880 Miss Laura Tewksbury, a niece of ex-Governor Stark, of New Hampshire, by whom he had two children, a boy and girl, who are now six and nine years old. Mrs. Green and her children are living at Southampton. Mr. Green has not lived with his family for a year or two, but his separation, it is said, has not been long. When he is met, Mrs. McRae is not known.

It is stated that a few months ago his partners asked him about it. He is said to have denied it in the most positive terms. Mr. Green recently moved to Southampton, where he is said to be living with his family. He is said to be living with his family. He is said to be living with his family.

THE BRIDE WHO ACCOMPANIES MR. GREEN TO EUROPE is the daughter of Amos J. Snell, the wealthy real estate agent of Chicago, whose father had been a member of Congress. She is about twenty-two years old, but has been divorced from her husband for several years. She came to New York between two and three years ago, and has been distinguished by her love of dress and her love of dissipation. Her husband, it is said, was a man of great wealth, but he was not a man of great wealth. He was not a man of great wealth. He was not a man of great wealth.

A FATAL COLLISION IN ALABAMA. Birmingham, Ala., Feb. 12 (special).—A special train bearing a number of German immigrants to the Seaside, which arrived at New Orleans on Monday, collided with an accommodation train about forty miles south of this city this morning. The engine of the special train, Edward Donahue, was instantly killed and a number of the passengers were injured. The engine of the accommodation train was also damaged. The cause of the collision was the fact that the special train was not stopped at a signal.

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WELL TRAINED ORPHANS. IN HONOR OF LINCOLN. DINNERS AND RECEPTIONS.

NO PANIC ATTENDS A FIRE IN AN ASYLUM. THE DAMAGE ABOUT \$25,000.

The Roman Catholic orphan asylum, opposite the Vanderbilt houses in Fifth avenue, was damaged by a fire yesterday morning. There was no danger to the inmates, because the flames started in the top story of the building, but opportunity was given to show the effective discipline among the 400 orphan boys, whose ages range from four to fourteen years. The asylum is a large four-story brick structure, and stands alone in the grounds bounded by Fifth avenue, Fifty-first street, Madison avenue, and Fifty-second street. Only boys and their teachers are sheltered there, the department for girls being on the opposite side of Madison avenue. Soon after 8 a. m. yesterday, policemen saw smoke issuing from the top-story windows of the asylum, and he turned in an alarm. The flames had spread through the top story, where the boys had been sleeping. The Mother Superior of the institution, told her assistants of the fire and gave orders to the 400 orphan boys to march out of the building. The little fellows had finished their breakfast, and were in their class-rooms on different floors. They laid aside their books and formed ranks without a moment's delay. Under command of "Colonel" Robert Johnson, a lad of fourteen years, they marched quickly out of the building and into the grounds. The flames had spread through the top story, where the boys had been sleeping. The Mother Superior of the institution, told her assistants of the fire and gave orders to the 400 orphan boys to march out of the building. The little fellows had finished their breakfast, and were in their class-rooms on different floors. They laid aside their books and formed ranks without a moment's delay. Under command of "Colonel" Robert Johnson, a lad of fourteen years, they marched quickly out of the building and into the grounds. The flames had spread through the top story, where the boys had been sleeping. The Mother Superior of the institution, told her assistants of the fire and gave orders to the 400 orphan boys to march out of the building. The little fellows had finished their breakfast, and were in their class-rooms on different floors. They laid aside their books and formed ranks without a moment's delay. Under command of "Colonel" Robert Johnson, a lad of fourteen years, they marched quickly out of the building and into the grounds.

THE FIREMEN were not so prompt. The firemen got to work, and a second alarm called extra engines. A false alarm that some children and men burned in the asylum helped to spread the fire. The flames had spread through the top story, where the boys had been sleeping. The Mother Superior of the institution, told her assistants of the fire and gave orders to the 400 orphan boys to march out of the building. The little fellows had finished their breakfast, and were in their class-rooms on different floors. They laid aside their books and formed ranks without a moment's delay. Under command of "Colonel" Robert Johnson, a lad of fourteen years, they marched quickly out of the building and into the grounds.

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DAYLIGHT ROBBERY IN SAN FRANCISCO. A WOMAN DEPRIVED OF HER MONEY AND JEWELS IN A FASHIONABLE STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12 (special).—Mrs. George H. Tyson, the wife of a wealthy insurance man, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon was walking up Broadway, when she was stopped by a man who was dressed in a dark suit, and who was carrying a pistol.

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